



NonPoint Source Times

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Eagle Scout Project Protecting Maine's Water Resources

Douglas Farrell and a fellow Eagle Scout candidate, Adam Kearns (also of Troop 301 in Bangor) jointly applied to the KAC Eagle Board to do a storm drain stenciling project for their Eagle Scout project. They diligently stenciled storm drains and put out door hangers throughout the west side of Bangor, using the ThinkBlueMaine storm drain stencils and hangers. Additionally they were able to get several scouts and scouters from their troop to help complete the project in a timely fashion. Final tally is 392 drains stenciled and 1,513 door hangers delivered. This covered an area encompassing the neighborhoods west of Union St (all the way over to the golf course) and south of I-95 down to 3rd Street. Their total contributed hours is around 190. Greg Farrell, Douglas's father said: "It was a pleasure to see them do something that could have impact on our environment."



This project was coordinated through Michael Dennett, an Eagle Scout himself and an Americorps volunteer for the Bangor Area Stormwater group and University of Maine Cooperative Extension.

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To top off this effort, one of the residents in the targeted neighborhoods felt compelled to contact the Cooperative Extension whose logo appeared on the door hanger. The resident stated:

"I want to pass along how happy I was to see the "Keep Our Water Clean" "Think Blue" campaign come through my neighborhood on West Broadway in Bangor recently.

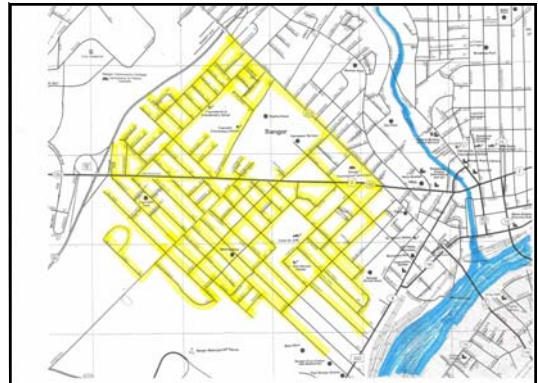
Not only were the gutters/drains painted adorably with Duckies, but I had a fantastic door hanger on my door to provide further information and to further make the point.

Because of the campaign, I have decided to forego the pesticides/fertilizers that we were planning to get from the lawn service and instead to live peaceably with my little community of dandelions.

Please give my thanks to the folks involved in this FABULOUS campaign."

This is great news as it shows this effort has resulted in at least changing the behavior of one resident, and hopefully many more.

Congratulations to Eagle Scouts candidates Douglas Farrell and Adam Kearns and the other scouts who helped them take action to help protect Maine's water resources for all to enjoy!



State ATV Program Update

ATVs are a great tool and a very fun form of recreation, but if used improperly in the wrong areas they can cause a lot of damage. My experience has shown that most of the damage caused by ATV use is done by a small percentage of the people. In many cases the operator doesn't even understand the damage they are causing; however in other cases the abuse is intentional and blatant.

Those of us involved with the Governors Task Force on ATVs heard many horror stories from landowners and understood there was a need to effectively address the problem. It

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was generally agreed that the most effective program would include education, organization, and law enforcement. The problem didn't develop over night and the solutions will take some time to work, but we are making headway on several fronts.



We have been working to organize users into ATV clubs so they can learn how to effectively build and maintain ATV trails thereby guaranteeing the opportunity to participate in their sport. In addition ATV clubs offer a great opportunity to disseminate information because they produce newsletters and club members also receive the ATV Maine newspaper. We have seen the formation of 30 new ATV Clubs in the last 12 months. We now have over 130 ATV Clubs across the state.

This past legislature approved the establishment of 4 part time positions to help the Department of Conservation ATV Program with ATV club and trail development. We plan to have these positions located regionally so we can provide a more timely response and regular involvement with clubs and landowners. The goal is to properly train and equip them so they can help teach club members proper techniques. We hope to get these positions filled by early fall and have a trail construction/maintenance handbook completed by spring. The completed handbook will be provided to club members along with training clinics.

In addition the legislature provided for half of the ATV Registration Funds to go to the ATV Recreational Management Fund to be used for club and trail development. The additional funding and support combined with the increased growth in club membership should result in better trail construction and maintenance resulting in fewer problems.

Some new laws took effect last year which have helped the clubs better manage trails. One was the development of a Mud Season closure. This law allows the clubs to close a trail when it is really wet and likely to be damaged by excessive use. This has helped greatly with trail maintenance, erosion prevention, and landowner relations.

The new law also clarified that operation in Rivers, Streams, and Great Ponds and Non-forested wetlands is prohibited. It is now illegal to operate in these areas unless you are on an approved trail with an approved crossing. This law makes things much easier for the user to understand and Police Agencies to enforce which has helped reduce problems.

An ATV Law Enforcement Grant-in-Aid Program has also been established so Law Enforcement agencies can apply for funds to purchase equipment and help with overtime details. This coordinated effort is spearheaded by the Maine Warden Service and is helping to increase law enforcements' ability to effectively respond to the needs. Many agencies are developing working relationships with local clubs so they can help identify problem areas.

Both the Department of Fish & Wildlife and the ATV Safety Institute provide ATV Safety training. Both of these programs have incorporated environmental awareness into their training lessons. The goal is to prevent problems before they can occur by educating the

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users about the environmental issues and potential impacts. These programs are even being introduced into some schools.

Many of the manufacturers and dealers are stepping up to help through both better advertising and by supporting and promoting club development as well as ATV safety education courses.

What do you do if you have a complaint?

If the problem is on an approved ATV trail then call the local club first so they can be made aware of the issue and possibly solve the problem. If there isn't an approved trail maybe working with a club to establish one will relieve the pressure and prevent abuse?

If you need law enforcement then either call your local police or the State Police dispatch number as they know which wardens, troopers or deputies are on duty.

So what does all of this mean for you?

First, please understand that there are good people out there who care and are trying to help, so please be patient and try to work with them. Having a working relationship with a local ATV club will make it much easier for all of us to help when there is a problem.

If you have suggestions or ideas that you feel should be included in educational material and programs then please contact us with your ideas.

If you are willing to help then contact us or a local club.

Many thanks to Brian Bronson, Recreational Safety & Vehicle Coordinator for writing this article. Please feel free to contact Brian at the Department of Conservation 207-287-4958 or Brian.N.Bronson@Maine.gov

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Free Webpage for Lake Associations

Maine's Congress of Lakes Association (COLA) would like to host a webpage for lake association on their website. The service is free. Web sites can help people find your association, increase membership and help promote lake association programs. For details visit www.mainecola.org

If you already have a website, they would love to include a link off their site to yours, simply email your web address to COLA at info@maiencola.org.

Environmental Funding Directory

About the Directory

Communities across the country face a range of complex funding challenges as they attempt to meet the demands of environmental protection. The [Environmental Finance Center Network \(EFCN\)](#) assists communities in finding creative funding solutions to meet these demands.

Although there is a tremendous volume of information available for funding environmental protection, finding then sorting through it can be a daunting task. To address this need, the [Environmental Finance Center \(EFC\) at Boise State University](#) created the Directory of Watershed Resources; an on-line, searchable database for watershed restoration funding in the Pacific Northwest. In 2005, the [New England EFC](#) added the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont to the Directory. The [EFC at the University of North Carolina](#) has also developed a similar database that includes the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina. The EFCN hopes to expand the Directory to include funding information for all states in the future.

The Directory includes information on funding programs available from federal, state, private, and other sources. Users can query the information through a detailed search or searching by agency sources or keyword. At the end of a query, matching programs will be displayed. When a specific program is selected, users can view detailed information for the selected program.

This Directory is a work-in-progress. Information is added and updated regularly. Although they strive to maintain the most current information, they recommend you visit the program websites or contact the program administrator for the most up to date information.

You can find the searchable data base at: <http://efc.boisestate.edu/>

Another good resource is: <http://efc.muskie.usm.maine.edu/tools.html>

Lawn, Garden and Fossil Fuel

If you're looking for a way to convince customers to plant gardens instead of grass, or to convert homeowners to organics instead of synthetics, begin a dialogue about natural gas. Yes, natural gas.

For years, inexpensive natural gas has made gardening and lawn care extremely affordable. That's because synthetic nitrogen, the primary ingredient in most lawn and garden fertilizers, is created by heating natural gas to 750 to 1,200 degrees. At those temperatures, atmospheric nitrogen (N₂) fuses with hydrogen to make ammonia. When natural-gas prices go up, so does the cost of synthetic fertilizers.

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We all know about the price of fossil fuels these days. Some people charge that there is collusion among oil companies, but that's never been proven. It really does appear to be a matter of supply and demand - especially in the case of natural gas.

"While demand for natural gas in the U.S. has more than doubled over the past two decades, supply has stagnated," according to a news release by the American Petroleum Institute. "Since 1996, domestic production of natural gas has grown at an annual rate of well below 1 percent. This slow increase is due to a number of factors, a primary one being that existing and producing gas fields in the U.S. are slowly being tapped out. In order to maintain production, domestic producers are drilling more wells and extracting gas more efficiently from existing wells. Due to increased prices, the current rig count is near an all-time high, but wells are being depleted at an ever-increasing rate. Adding to the natural-gas supply problem is the fact that gaining access to public lands, where most of the promising natural-gas fields are, has become increasingly difficult."



Many folks feel that using natural gas to make lawn and garden fertilizer products will be out of the question in the near future. Organics won't just be hailed as a safer way of life; they'll be a fact of life, because we may not have any other option. The U.S. Department of Energy's Energy Information Administration forecasts that natural-gas demand will grow by more than one-third by 2025, which won't leave enough natural gas to make fertilizer for such discretionary pleasures as gardening and lawn care.

"There is no silver bullet to fix to our current natural-gas supply problem," the API said. "In the short term, there is not much additional supply to be had. What can be done in the short term is to emphasize energy efficiency and to [conserve](#) our energy use."

Check out the report put together by Paul Tukey for his upcoming book on natural lawn care. The facts may have people thinking twice about growing large lawns in this day and age of \$3-per-gallon gas.

When you think of lawn care and its impact on energy sources, the act of mowing the grass is probably what comes to mind first. Traditional lawn care, in fact, consumes oil and natural gas in numerous ways:

Mowing - Yale University has estimated that the United States uses more than 600 million gallons of gas to mow and trim lawns each year - about two gallons of gas for every man, woman and child, or five gallons per household. Mowers also consume engine oil in their crankcases, and two-stroke mowers consume oil in their fuel.

Watering - According to a California study, in many areas - especially in the West, where water must be moved great distances from reservoirs - the amount of fuel needed to pump the water is at least equal to the fuel used in mowing.

Fertilizing - Creating synthetic nitrogen requires the heating of natural gas to combine atmospheric nitrogen and hydrogen into ammonia. The amount of natural gas required to make approximately 200 bags of lawn fertilizer would heat your home for a year. Each 40-pound bag contains the fossil-fuel equivalent of approximately 2.5 gallons of gasoline. Transporting these bags of fertilizer from the factory and to your home requires additional fuel.

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Cleanup - Power blowers, power brooms and power rakes also use fuel. Additional resources are consumed when yard wastes are removed and are taken to the landfill or incinerator.

Each year, a family with a one-third-acre lawn will:

- a)** consume five gallons of gas for mowing and trimming;
- b)** apply the equivalent of seven gallons for fertilizing;
- c)** burn up to five gallons for watering; and
- d)** consume an additional gallon for cleanup. That's 18 gallons of fuel per household. With 120 million U.S. households, that's the equivalent of almost 2.2 billion gallons of fuel used for lawn care each year.

Alternatives

Mowing - Use an electric or non-powered push mower. An electric mower maintaining one-third of an acre for a season consumes only \$3 of electricity on average. Electric mowers are 75 percent quieter than gas mowers. Push mowers, of course, consume no fuel and make little noise.

Watering - Avoid large lawns in areas with water shortages. Grow drought-tolerant grasses or other groundcovers. Save rainwater and gray water. Water deeply once per week on average, rather than frequently.

Fertilizing - Use natural, organic fertilizers not derived from fossil fuels. Recycle grass clippings, mow higher and mix 5 percent clover into your lawn seed.

Cleanup - Compost everything. All yard wastes can go into compost piles.

From PPPlants Pro - check out new web site www.safelawns.org. Thanks to Gary Fish, Coordinator of Maine's YardScaping program. Gary can be contacted at: 287-7545 or Gary.Fish@Maine.gov

NEMO Training

What it is:

The (Nonpoint source Education for Municipal Officials) NEMO Train-the-Trainer is focused on working with people for a day to bring them up to speed on how land use affects water quality, then turning them loose with a bunch of great educational materials so they can spread the word in their areas. After attending the initial Train-the-Trainer session, attendees are eligible to attend advanced trainings conducted throughout the year. Previous advanced training opportunities have included Open Space Planning, Conflict Resolution, Advanced Presentation Skills, Reading Site Plans for Water Quality, Changing Behavior Through Social Marketing, and the Greening Rooftops for Sustainable Communities conference in Boston. The next scheduled training will be on the use of GIS in the planning process and methods for coordinating growth between towns (later this June)

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When and Where:

We have two NEMO train-the-trainer sessions scheduled for June. One at the Well's NERR June 6th, and one for our friends to the north at the University in Orono June 13th. The day runs from 9am-3pm and the session is paid for by Maine NEMO. We will have several guest speakers, time to connect with others working in your area, and snacks and lunch provided!

How do I sign up?

If you are interested in attending, contact LaMarr Cannon, Maine NEMO Coordinator at lcannon@maine.rr.com or (207)771-9020

New BMP Fact Sheet Series Available for Homeowners

New Fact Sheet Series Available – *Conservation Practices for Homeowners*

The Maine DEP and Portland Water District recently completed a series of 20 fact sheets profiling common conservation practices that homeowners can use to protect water quality. The fact sheets include detailed instructions, diagrams and color photos about installation and maintenance. The series includes the following fact sheets:

Construction BMPs
Dripline Trench
Drywells
Erosion Control Mix
Infiltration Steps (2)
Infiltration Trench
Native Plant Lists (4)
Open-Top Culverts

Paths and Walkways
Permitting
Rain Barrels
Rain Gardens
Rubber Razors
Turnouts
Waterbars

The series also includes four native plants lists. Each one is tailored to different site conditions (e.g., full sun and dry soils). The lists include plant descriptions from the DEP's *Buffer Handbook* and small color photos of each plant.

Watershed managers can distribute individual fact sheets to homeowners during LakeSmart evaluations and technical assistance visits. Hopefully, this series will save time for watershed manager and make it easier for landowners or their hired contractors to get more Conservation Practices on the ground around the state.

The fact sheets can be downloaded from <http://www.pwd.org/news/publications/php>. For more information, contact Wendy Garland at DEP (822-6320) or Mary Gilbertson at PWD (774-5961).



EPA Environmental Merit Award

Maine's Stormwater group known as the ThinkBlueMaine Partnership was honored on Thursday, May 4 in Boston's Faneuil Hall when EPA presented the 2005 Environmental Merit Awards.

Recognizing significant contributions to environmental awareness and problem solving, the Maine awardees include one for business, industry and professional organizations, one for efforts by local, state or federal, and one individual award.

Given out by EPA since 1970, the merit awards honor individuals and groups who have shown particular ingenuity and commitment in their efforts to preserve the region's environment. This year's competition drew approximately 50 nominations from across New England.

"These awards are among the highest honors EPA can bestow to recognize environmental accomplishments," said Robert W. Varney, regional administrator for EPA's New England Office. "The work of these individuals, organizations and businesses reflect the best attributes of New Englanders, working to find solutions to environmental issues. I offer my gratitude for their extraordinary contributions in protecting the environment."

The winners from Maine were among 19 from across New England. Awards were given in the categories of individual; business (including professional organizations); local, state or federal government; and environmental, community, academia or nonprofit organization. Also, each year EPA may present lifetime achievement awards for individuals.

Local, State or Federal Governmental Environmental Merit Award: ThinkBlueMaine Partnership

In order to address the problem of polluted stormwater runoff from damaging Maine's urban streams and water bodies, the ThinkBlueMaine Partnership was created to raise awareness and change human behaviors to help reduce the amount of contaminants that enter Maine's waterways.

The Partnership includes 28 municipalities that are responsible for meeting stormwater regulations, Soil and Water Conservation Districts, the Maine State Planning Office, the Maine Department of Environmental Protection and the University of Maine Cooperative Extension. The Partnership has produced and funded mass media ads to promote clean water, used focus groups and social marketing to orchestrate an education campaign, and planned area-wide cleanup days at many river locations throughout the state. The communities worked to stencil storm drains to educate people that whatever goes down the drain ends up in a local body of water and created a thinkbluemaine.org website linking all of the communities, events and activities around clean water issues.

Through the Partnership, many of Maine's regulated stormwater communities, agencies and organizations agreed to take steps to go beyond state and federal stormwater requirements by informing people on ways that they can change their behaviors to reduce stormwater pollution.



NPS Program Annual Report

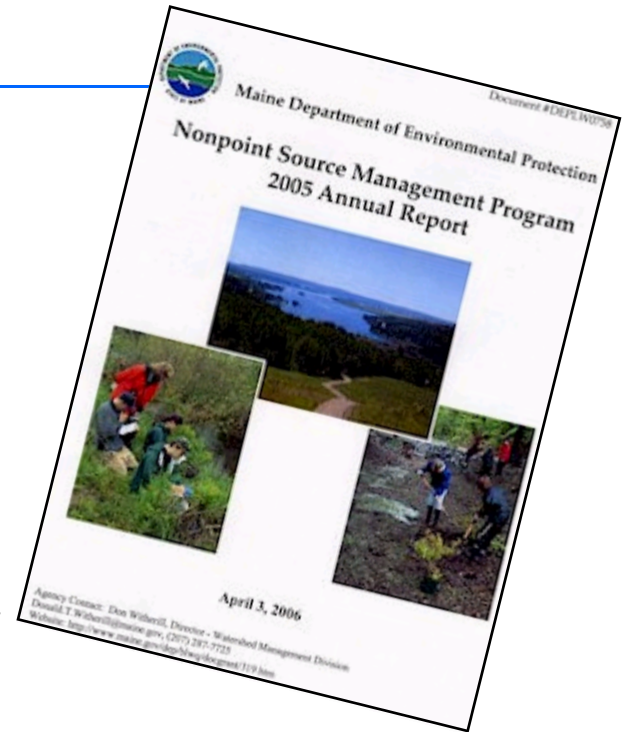
Maine DEP's Nonpoint Source Management Program - 2005 Annual Report (89p) & Executive Summary (8p). posted at DEP's website:

http://www.maine.gov/dep/blwq/docgrant/319_files/reports/index.htm

The Report summarizes accomplishments of Maine DEP's NPS Program, funded in part by Federal Clean Water Act - Section 319 in partnership with EPA. The report features quick read Outcome Summaries (2p) of 32 NPS Projects completed in 2005.

Protecting Maine's Clean Waters - Check it out - Clean Water Starts With You.

For more information contact Norm Marcotte at 207-287-7727 or Norm.Marcotte@Maine.gov



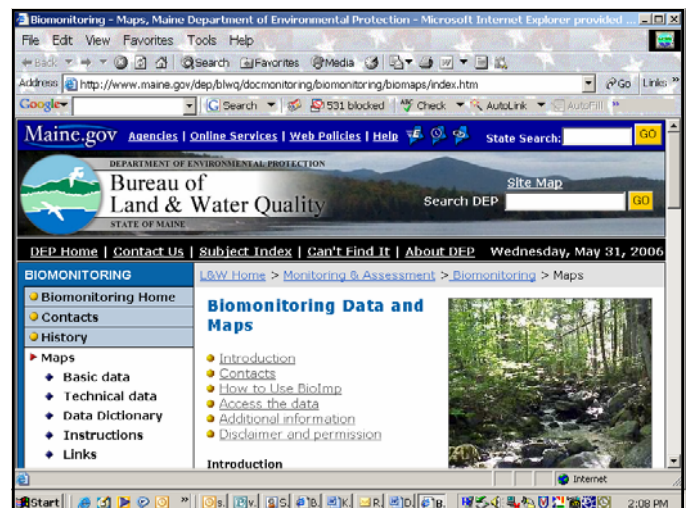
New Biomonitoring Internet Mapping Web Site

Announcing the launch of the Biomonitoring Unit's internet mapping site! Some of you may be aware that we have been working on this for some time now, and we are finally ready for a review by people outside our unit. Please take a look and let me know what you think. Please remember this is still a site in development and not yet perfect—yet.

The main goal of this project is to link our macroinvertebrate, algae, and water chemistry data to the spatial location of the sampling stations where it was collected and provide this data on an interactive website. The site is set up so that a sampling station can be located using either map tools (similar to ArcMap tools) or text based search queries. Once a station is located, the user can then see the sampling results for a sampling event.

Some caveats to consider when reviewing this:

- We decided to keep this first version very simple and are therefore only providing a subset of our data.
- We have over 900 stations and over 1500 sample events dating back more than 20 years. We don't feel that all of this data is ready to go public, so there are some stations without any data associated with them and/or not a complete set of parameters (not even a



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complete set of the basic subset provided in this first version).

- The nature of the software used to create this site, prohibits us from linking helpful information/ definitions/ how to files to any part of the application itself. Therefore we have put this type of information on the Biomonitoring Maps intro page (a sub page of the Biomonitoring web pages). The user needs to read the information here before using the application to locate sampling locations and associated data.
- We don't have one specific target audience and are hoping that this site will be useful to a wide variety of users.
- Eventually we would like to provide all of our data, site photos, and an evaluation of what the data means about the site (for nonscientists).
- This is a work in progress and this is the first attempt at a basic version.

Please go to the site below, check out the "How to Use BioIMP" section and then select the "Basic Data" link.

<http://www.maine.gov/dep/blwq/docmonitoring/biomonitoring/biomaps/index.htm>

For more information contact Beth Connors, Biological Monitoring Unit, Maine DEP
207-822-6399 or beth.connors@maine.gov

YardScaping

The YARDSCAPING initiative formed out of the rising concern among statewide organizations and agencies over the possible pollution caused by yard care chemicals washing away into water bodies and the risks of pesticide exposure to people, pets and wildlife.

Gary Fish, a member of YardScaping and certification specialist at the Maine Board of Pesticides Control, knows how deep the pursuit for the perfect yard can go after working for the nation's largest yard care company.

"YardScaping hopes to change the way people think about their yards," he said. "We hope to grow a better homeowner, so to speak."

A "better" yard lover would need to lower their bar on perfection, learn to accept a few weeds and insects, leave grass clippings, reduce the size of their lawn, consider groundcovers in shady areas, select the right plant for the right place, to name a few.

To help get the word out about the program at the neighborhood level, property owners that have a YardScape or pledge to grow one can display a weather resistant YardScaping sign in their yards—much like the ones used by commercial lawn care companies after pesticides are applied.

The coalition also has started developing its first YardScaping demonstration site.



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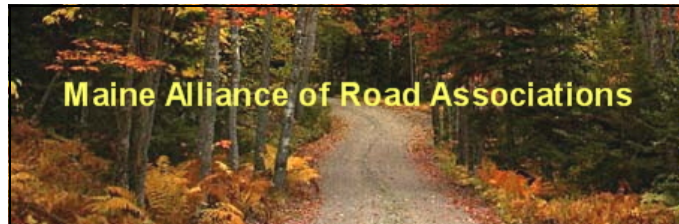
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Working with the City of Portland, a public area has been selected for the site along the Back Cove. Once completed in 2006, it will showcase appropriate plantings in a beautiful, homeowner-doable way, plus serve as a model for municipalities across the state. The demonstration project is funded in part by a \$35,000 grant from the Environmental Protection Agency.

For more information about Maine's YardScaping program visit: <http://www.yardscaping.org/>

Maine Alliance of Road Associations - MARA

The Maine Alliance of Road Associations (MARA) is an online community and resource center serving Maine road associations and Mainers who are contemplating forming a road association. Its constituents are those people who access their property via Maine's estimated 44,500 miles of private roads.



Its purpose is to assist in the formation of road associations able to meet three sometimes competing goals: to strengthen Maine's communities, to protect the environment, and to provide access to property.

Maine's road associations maintain and repair roads within a challenging legal and environmental context. Poorly maintained roads are the major cause of the sedimentation that leads to the degradation of lake water quality. As of July, 2005, chronic erosion sites on at-risk watersheds and may lead to fines against those responsible for maintaining the roads where they exist.

However, while membership in some associations is governed by covenants and "runs with the land," some associations are purely voluntary, with no power to collect from non-payers. Maine's recently revised Private Ways statute now empowers associations constituted under it to collect from non-payers in court. In concept, the power to collect gives rise to better maintenance, and hence to better preservation of the environment.

Nonetheless, if they are to preserve community, all road associations, whether they are voluntary, formed according to statute, or formed with covenants, must meet the challenge of apportioning the costs of road maintenance fairly

That associations formed under the statute are frequently not meeting the fairness challenge is evident from recent piecemeal attempts in the Maine legislature (LD 1459, LD 1696) to link the Private Ways statute to a clearer definition of fair apportionment of costs. However, in a state where conditions vary so greatly from one county to the next, finding a single standard of fairness is unlikely.

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An alternative solution is to link the private ways statute to bylaws that refine the process by which road associations forming under it make decisions. The hope is that a more equitable process will lead to consensus on the apportionment of costs and thereby help preserve community. The sample bylaws posted on this website are proposed as a step in that direction. (Articles of incorporation will follow.)

A second strategy is to provide guidance as to how voluntary road associations may constitute themselves according to covenants that “run with the land.” Sample covenants are also posted on this website. Empowered by such covenants with the ability to collect in court, associations that then adopt articles of incorporation and bylaws such as those posted hereon (particularly designed to promote such a process) may well be able to meet the dual goals of preserving community and protecting the environment.

The Maine Alliance of Road Associations website is meant to be a place where people living on privately maintained roads can obtain information, discuss issues, share experiences, and develop strategies appropriate for their particular road associations. While we cannot be held responsible for actions taken based on information or any other content posted on the site, we thank you for visiting and heartily invite you to participate, whether by emailing the administrator or posting directly to any of the discussion threads in the [MARA weblog](#).

For more information on MARA <http://www.maineroads.org>

Innovative Approaches for Small Stream Crossings



Innovative Approaches for Small Stream Crossings in Maine is a cost-share program that helps Maine's family forest owners and community forestland correct fish passage barriers on forest access systems within important Atlantic

salmon watersheds (Sheepscot River Watershed, Ducktrap River Watershed, Cove Brook Watershed, Penobscot River Watershed & Coastal Hancock & Washington Counties - see map on website). The program provides up to 75 percent of the cost of correcting a barrier for projects that provide the greatest benefit to Atlantic salmon, and it provides technical assistance, too.

Why the program was created

Family and community forests represent approximately 6 million acres of forest land in Maine. That's about one-third of all the private forestland in the state. These forests are important to fish and include thousands of miles of fish-bearing streams.

A major key to restoring fish populations including Atlantic salmon is removing barriers to passage. A single artificial barrier on a stream can keep fish from reaching many miles of habitat upstream.

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Because eliminating fish passage barriers can be costly, especially for family and community forest landowners, the [Maine Forest Service](#) in cooperation with the [Maine Atlantic Salmon Commission](#) will reimburse a substantial portion of the cost associated with upgrading substandard stream crossings with structures that retain natural stream bottom characteristics. Funding for this cost-share program is made possible through USDA Forest Service, [Maine Atlantic Salmon Conservation Fund](#), and the Maine Outdoor Heritage Fund. Projects submitted to the Program are prioritized. Fish barriers that cause the greatest harm to Atlantic salmon (a public trust resource) are funded.

The Program is administered through two existing Maine Forest Service technical and financial assistance programs; WoodsWISE and Project Canopy.

[WoodsWISE](#) program's aim is to help Maine forest landowners make informed decisions based on stewardship principles about their forest, and thereby encourage the long-term sustainability of Maine's forests. WoodsWISE is part of Maine Forest Service's "Be Woods Wise" program, a landowner education and outreach effort geared toward small landowners: [Be Woods Wise - The Maine Forest Service](#).

[Project Canopy](#) delivers the urban and community forestry program in Maine. Project Canopy has a vision that *every community will actively and wisely manage its community forestry resources in a sustainable manner, and that all Maine citizens become well informed as to the proper management of these resources and the benefits derived from them*: [Project Canopy: Help Trees Help You](#).

Program partners

Innovative Approaches for Small Stream Crossings in Maine relies on partnerships. Although administered by the Maine Forest Service's Forest Policy and Management Division, the program has been developed through an interdisciplinary team with representatives from the following agencies and organizations:

[Machias River Watershed Council](#), [Maine Atlantic Salmon Commission](#), [Maine Dept. of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife](#), [Maine Department of Transportation](#), [Maine Department of Conservation](#), [Maine Forest Service](#), [NOAA Fisheries - National Marine Fisheries Service](#), [Project SHARE](#), [Trout Unlimited](#), [USFWS Gulf of Maine Coastal Program](#)

For more information: http://www.state.me.us/doc/mfs/fpm/water/small_stream_crossings.html



Canola field in Aroostook County

Upcoming Events

June 2 & 3, 2006. 2006 New England Lakes Conference. University of Maine, Farmington. Hosted by COLA and the New England Chapter of the North American Lake Management Society. FMI David Halliwell 207-7649 or david.halliwell@maine.gov

July 22, 2006. LakeSmart Training for Property Owners. Seeds of Peace Camp in Otisfield. FMI—Bill Laflamme at William.N.Laflamme@Maine.gov or 287-7726.

August 2, 2006. LakeSmart Training for Property Owners. Rangeley Lakes Heritage Trust in Rangeley. FMI—Bill Laflamme at William.N.Laflamme@Maine.gov or 287-7726.

Resources on the Web

Regional Wildlife Habitat Needs Assessment for the 2007 Farm Bill A Summary of Successes and Needs of Farm Bill Conservation Program. (note Northeast is pages 19-22) <http://www.wildlifemanagementinstitute.org/images/RegionalWildlife.pdf>

New Rain Garden resources. Native Plant Society of New Jersey has a new 319-funded "Watershed Focus" periodical published by the NJ DEP. The non-profit NPSNJ has produced some lovely and excellent materials on rain gardens in general, as well as a beautiful PowerPoint on rain gardens for marinas. http://www.npsnj.org/references/landscaping_for_marinas.pdf http://www.npsnj.org/rain_garden_home.htm

Compost/mulch filter berms, blankets and socks are now an official BMP on the EPA stormwater site for construction site erosion control. These work way better than silt fences, and have the added benefit of helping to reduce inputs to landfills. Much of the work getting these BMPs official was due to Scott McCoy at the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. Spread the word--and spread the compost!

<http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps/compostblanket.cfm>

<http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps/compostfilterberm.cfm>

<http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps/compostfiltersock.cfm>

http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps/site_13.cfm

BLM Community Stewardship, Partnership, and Adaptive Management Program. The Web site links to resources and tools to help build and sustaining a community stewardship ethic and successful community relationships and partnerships. The sites includes tips for starting and maintaining partnerships, funding sources, grant writing information, and organizations that provide training and technical assistance. See www.blm.gov/partnerships

Sierra Nevada Alliance Watershed Council Toolkit: A Guide for Establishing Collaborative Watershed Councils. This is an on-line workbook with helpful information on how to organize and maintain a watershed council and how to find funding. www.sierranevadaalliance.org/publications/watershed

Clean water starts with you!



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